175 /72 cont./ The Inca Yupanqui
648 promoted many wars against the Chiriguano with the intention
• [125] of conquering them for the Inca civilization, but his efforts were in vain because his army was always conquered by the ferocity of the Chiriguano, who also had in his favor the fact that this was his own land and as a result he knew it well enough to be able to play tricks on the Inca militia with ease.

It seems that the Incas in their insistence on civilizing the Chiriguano brought their armies to the frontier of Cordillera Province. In fact there exists along the top of the range which divides this province from that of Acero and from Sapirangui Canton a fortress of great size, all of it made out of well-set stones, called "Incahuasi," "house of the Inca," and gives this name to the whole range, whose elevation to the south was set up by the law of interdepartmental demarcation as the boundary between Santa Cruz and Chuquisaca, when in the year 1898, the law of settlement was negotiated.

[192] Inca-huasi is a compound word of the Quichua /Quechua/ language: the Chiriguano language does not even have a word which resembles it: it is thus very probable that that fort was built by the Quechua and that, inasmuch as the forces were personally directed by the Inca, he should have ordered houses to be built along the whole top of the range, as can still be seen today (3).

3. The road from Carapariciito to Monteagudo through Incahuasi is not an old one. Don Octavio Padilla had it opened.

194
195 It is also a verified historical fact that after the dis-
169 covery of Brazil and other regions of South America, 4,000 Indians fled from Paraguay, because in the many wars which they had waged against the Portuguese, they had killed the leader. Fearing general destruction, they came into Bolivia along the banks of the Pilcomayo River: in the Gran Chaco they found the region near the cordilleras occupied and inhabited by the ferocious Chiriguano. /illustration appears here/ /73/ but since they could easily make themselves

[TEXT CONTINUES ON P. 105]